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OF HEALTH,
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WELFARE
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Administration

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DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

Welfare Administration

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WELFARE in REVIEW

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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In This Issue:

	Page
Meeting Financial Needs Under Old-Age Assistance	1
Income of Older People	7
Cooperative Research and Demonstration Projects on Dependency and Poverty	12
Publications of Interest	18
Program and Operating Statistics Public assistance recipients and payments, September 1963 OASDI benefits, September 1963	20
Notes	17
1963 Index	34

Meeting Financial Needs Under Old-Age Assistance

TO RECEIVE AID from the old-age assistance (OAA) program, one must be found to be in "need." There are other specific eligibility requirements, such as being 65 years of age. Determination of "need" thus is only one factor--although basic--in establishing the eligibility of an aged applicant for public assistance.

This article describes the process of determining need and discusses the extent to which aged people have their needs met by public assistance payments. Need determination is somewhat simplified here, however, since the various methods by which any available income is handled in the States are not discussed. Nor is "need" in relation to medical care assistance discussed, although the basic principles are essentially the same.

Measurement of Need

The law governing the OAA program is found in Titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act. The Act authorizes Federal grants-in-aid to States for their programs of assistance to the needy aged.

In order to receive Federal funds, States must conform to requirements of the Act as interpreted by the Welfare Administration, including the requirement that the person must be "needy" after any income or other resources have been taken into consideration. The Act, however, leaves the definition of "need" to each State. In most States, the assistance act defines a "needy" individual as one who "has insufficient income or other resources to meet the requirements necessary to maintain a standard of living compatible with decency and health."

The Federal law does not define "standard of living." Each State therefore establishes its own standard. Most States have interpreted a standard of "decency and health" to mean one of minimum subsistence and have defined "minimum subsistence" to include "basic needs" and "special needs" (1). The "basic needs" usually include food, clothing, personal incidentals, medicine chest supplies, household supplies, shelter, and utilities (fuel, electricity, water). In addition, most State programs take account of the difference in individual situations by recognizing some "special needs" (other than medical care) that some people may have beyond the "basic needs" common to all individuals and families.

By Gladys O. White, home economics consultant, Division of Welfare Services, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration. This article was written in response to interest expressed by members of the President's Council on Aging, Welfare Services Committee.

The principle of special needs was intended to provide a more individualized approach in the development of cost standards. Such individualization requires both knowledge and judgment on the part of the worker and knowledge on the part of the recipient as to the State welfare agency's policies.

The practical problem in effective use of the special need items is the lack of equity that results because of variations in knowledge, attitudes, and even available time among welfare workers, together with the variations in amount of knowledge among recipients in terms of what can be asked for. The net effect is that in some States some recipients have their needs met to a fairly substantial degree whereas others may receive only the basic minimum amounts. Perhaps a more equitable, liberal (for total caseload), and simple method for States would be to have sound money amounts for standards for basic needs without individualization of special needs. A differentiation can be made for persons having different living arrangements, such as a room-and-board arrangement.

In arriving at money amounts for each item under basic needs and special needs, the State determines the goods and services considered essential. The monthly cost of these items becomes the standard by which the total amount to be paid is determined. The total monthly cost of the basic needs in the standard varies from State to State. For example, in 1961 in the OAA program, the total monthly amounts set for basic needs for an aged woman living alone in rented quarters ranged among the States from a low of $58.46 to a high of $132.30 (2).

If a person has enough income and resources to buy the items designated as basic needs at the cost used by the State, he is determined not in need; if his total income and resources are insufficient, it is determined that he is needy. (States have the option of disregarding or exempting specified amounts of earned income in the old-age assistance program.) The amount of the money payment is supposed to meet his "need," in other words to cover the difference between the State's monthly cost standard for basic needs and special needs, if any, and his income.

Thus, the State's standard for need is used to determine whether an individual or family qualifies for a money payment and, if so, how much it will be. When a person gets his assistance check, he adds it to any other income he has and uses the money from both sources to meet his individual needs.

The meaning of the term "meeting total need," as used by State public welfare agencies, is relative. In each State it reflects what that State has established as the standard amount necessary for basic needs and special needs and may or may not, in that State, be the amount which will actually purchase the goods and services an individual or family needs. In principle, the amount of the assistance payment should be the same as the amount of the need as determined by the State.

To illustrate: In the OAA program, for an aged woman living alone and paying rent, one State's standard for a month was:

Food	$28.00
Clothing	6.00
Personal incidentals	2.00
Medicine chest supplies	3.00
Household supplies	3.00
Shelter (rent)	45.00
Utilities (fuel, electricity, water)	12.00
	$99.00
Less OASDI income	40.00
Amount of payment	$59.00

The State deducted the monthly benefits she received from Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI). Therefore the amount of the monthly payment to the recipient was $59. With the $40 OASDI income, this woman had $99 to spend for all items of living. Since she had no unusual expenses, she was able to "manage" on this amount.

Some States do not have, or perhaps do not make available, the funds to make payments that meet need as determined. Then they must use some method of limiting payments. In contrast to the first State, another State has a lower standard and also places a maximum of $65 on monthly money payments per OAA recipient. This State's standard for a month for an aged woman living alone and paying rent was:

Food	$26.00
Clothing	5.00
Personal incidentals	2.00
Medicine chest supplies	1.00
Household supplies	1.00
Shelter (rent)	35.00
Utilities (fuel, electricity, water)	8.00
	$78.00
Income	0.
Amount of payment	$65.00
Unmet need	13.00

By the State's own standard the $65 payment was $13 less than the amount determined to be needed.

The State had included an amount for food, $26, in the cost standard which could have provided an adequate diet. However, this amount could not be spent for food since the State did not make sufficient payment to meet need as determined. The recipient had to pay $38 for rent. The State had a maximum of $35 on the amount it would include for rent. After paying her rent and utilities, $43, she had $22 left for all other expenditures. Here is how she spent her $65 per month:

Rent and utilities	$46.00
Laundry	2.00
Transportation	3.50
Food	13.50
	$65.00

Since she was not able to do her laundry, a neighbor did it for $2 per month. The $3.50 spent for transportation was needed for trips to a free clinic for treatment. The $13.50 available to her for food for a month ($0.45 per day) could not provide an adequate diet. Research shows that persons spending less than an average of $5.00 per week for food are unlikely to have an adequate diet (3). This woman spent an average of about $3.15 per week.

There is no national objective standard by which to measure the adequacy of the States' cost standards. Among the essentials of living included in State cost standards, the only one that can be measured against an objective standard is food.

State Cost Standards for Food Compared With USDA Food Plans

The Consumer and Food Economics Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has developed and maintained authoritative national quantity-quality standards for food plans at low, moderate, and liberal cost.

Under the USDA low-cost plan the monthly amount considered necessary as of January 1963 for an aged woman keeping house alone was $25.50 (4). Forty-three States included in their standard an amount for food equal to or greater than the USDA amount. The lowest amounts reported were $21.84 in one State and $24.75 in another. (Since the prices used in the USDA low-cost food plan are not applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, these jurisdictions are excluded from the comparisons.)

The USDA food plan at moderate cost is $34.30 for an aged woman living alone. Eleven States have food cost standards which exceed that amount.

Although only six States had amounts for cost standards for food below the USDA low-cost plan for an aged woman living alone, an individual may not be able to spend the amount alloted for food unless adequate standards are provided for all of the other essentials of living and the full amount of the need is met (the aged woman, in the example above, had about half enough to spend for food).

Unmet Financial Need

Since the total monthly cost standard for basic needs varies among the States (from $58.46 to $132.30 in 1961 for an aged woman living alone in rented quarters), the average monthly budgeted requirements for all recipients are different from State to State. The table shows that the average monthly budgeted amount per recipient for requirements (including special needs and medical care if provided in the money payment) in 1960 varied among the States from a low of $44.72 to a high of $125.72. The table also shows by State the average amount of unmet financial need after all income, including the assistance payment, had been taken into account and the percent this amount represented of average requirements.

Some States having relatively low amounts for the cost standard by

All OAA recipients: Average monthly amount of requirements and unmet need per recipient, by State, selected month, July-September 1960

State	Total recipients	Requirements	Unmet need	
			Amount	Percent of requirements
Total	2,336,595	$ 84.63	$ 3.90	4.6
Alabama	99,139	78.63	11.70	14.9
Alaska	1,432	93.56	.52	.6
Arizona	13,977	83.99	4.92	5.9
Arkansas	55,781	61.66	2.88	4.7
California	254,401	125.72	2/7.82	6.2
Colorado	50,809	110.09	----	----
Connecticut	14,065	122.37	----	----
Delaware	1,270	66.70	1.45	2.2
Dist. of Col.	3,072	82.08	----	----
Florida	69,050	74.38	3.70	5.0
Georgia	96,523	57.40	1.62	2.8
Hawaii	1,434	71.44	----	----
Idaho	7,169	87.06	----	----
Illinois	70,970	74.50	.49	.7
Indiana	26,497	64.97	.71	1.1
Iowa	33,460	91.10	----	----
Kansas	27,882	82.21	3/	4/
Kentucky	55,951	62.83	3.51	5.6
Louisiana	125,362	96.43	8.88	9.2
Maine	11,655	91.15	5.64	6.2
Maryland	9,662	70.60	----	----
Massachusetts	76,583	117.69	.01	4/
Michigan	60,510	93.82	7.53	8.0
Minnesota	44,933	85.53	1.26	1.5
Mississippi	80,081	54.29	5.82	10.7
Missouri	115,015	92.23	11.51	12.5
Montana	6,745	90.54	.02	4/
Nebraska	14,730	82.97	1.40	1.7
Nevada	2,600	109.69	----	----
New Hampshire	4,931	78.35	.97	1.2
New Jersey	18,950	108.72	----	----
New Mexico	10,963	70.13	----	----
New York	78,468	115.82	----	----
North Carolina ...	48,266	60.41	6.22	10.3
North Dakota	6,982	82.68	----	----
Ohio	87,419	82.78	.03	4/
Oklahoma	88,289	82.30	.10	.1
Oregon	16,571	99.07	----	----
Pennsylvania	50,101	80.96	----	----
Puerto Rico	38,855	18.73	10.14	54.1
Rhode Island	6,755	89.78	----	----
South Carolina ...	31,945	48.29	.78	1.6
South Dakota	8,729	74.23	----	----
Tennessee	54,442	53.37	1.90	3.6
Texas	221,727	70.18	2.52	3.6
Utah	7,759	83.35	1.46	1.7
Vermont	5,554	86.13	2.27	2.6
Virgin Islands ...	511	26.94	----	----
Virginia	14,552	60.35	.03	4/
Washington	48,283	100.56	5/.30	.3
West Virginia	19,185	44.72	5.17	11.6
Wisconsin	33,373	85.77	.42	.5
Wyoming	3,227	87.25	2.52	2.9

1/ Data derived from table 43, Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of Recipients of Old-Age Assistance, 1960, part 2, State Data, Public Assistance Report No. 48, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

2/ Reflects primarily difference between rates for institutional care and amounts paid; also includes some reductions in old age assistance payments for study month to compensate for overpayments in prior months.

3/ Less than 1 cent.

4/ Less than 0.05 percent.

5/ Based on data including some old age assistance payments reduced in study month to compensate for overpayments in prior months.

which need is determined may show little or no unmet financial need for their OAA recipients. In such States the average OAA payment may be lower than in States that have a higher cost standard but do not fully meet that standard with the assistance payments.

While in most States the percent of unmet need in the OAA program is less than in the other assistance programs, considerably more than half the States fail to make OAA payments to meet their own measurement of financial need. In these States some or all payments are subject to limitation, irrespective of the amount of assistance needed as determined under the State's standard. For OAA recipients having unmet financial needs, the unmet need averaged $9.46 per recipient per month in 1960. This amount represented the difference between the average cost of all the essentials of living recognized by the States in their standards and the average of all income available to recipients to meet these requirements, including income other than assistance, the OAA payment, and supplementary general assistance. The average unmet need for all recipients represented 4.6 percent of the average amount budgeted for requirements. Monthly requirements averaged $84.63 per recipient.

It is increasingly evident that an objective method for measuring the adequacy of assistance is needed.

References

(1) White, G. O., Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration: Yardstick for need. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963.

(2) Monthly cost standards for basic needs used by States for specified types of old-age assistance cases and families receiving aid to families with dependent children, January 1961. Bureau of Family Services, Social Security Administration, December 1962. Processed.

(3) Food consumption study, 1955. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Unpublished data.

(4) Family Economics Review, March 1963. Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Data for persons 75 and over, Table 1, page 19.

Income of Older People

Incomes of persons aged 65 and over remain less than half those of younger persons in spite of dollar increases in recent years. These dollar increases, since they exceeded the rise in consumer prices, have meant an actual improvement in purchasing power. However, because these increases have been smaller than those for younger individuals and families, the economic gap between the two age groups has widened slightly.

Analysis of the income of the two age groups according to their social and economic characteristics indicates that there are three prime factors involved in the unfavorable income position of the older population: the lack of earnings from employment, the smaller size of older families which limits the number of income recipients, and the preponderance of women among older persons. (Tables A and B)

Corollary findings that reinforce or supplement these prime factors show: that while employed older individuals or families with employed older heads enjoy the most favorable income position among the elderly, their income level is well below that of their younger counterparts; that women have smaller incomes than men at all ages but this becomes more important in the older population where the proportion of women is much greater than in the under-65 population; and that while more education means higher income at all ages, the older population has had less schooling than the younger generation.

These conclusions and the following data on income levels in 1961 are taken from the report, "Income of Older People, 1960-1961," in the "Facts on Aging" series prepared by Herman B. Brotman, Office of Aging. Bureau of the Census estimates provided the basic data for the report.

Income data are tabulated (a) by families, defined as two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together, and "unrelated individuals," defined as persons living alone or with nonrelatives but not in institutions, and (b) by males and females regardless of family status. "Younger" refers to persons under 65 years, and "older" to persons 65 and over. Families are "younger" or "older" according to the age of the head of the family.

Families and Unrelated Individuals

Between 1960 and 1961, the proportion of all U.S. families with the head of the family aged 65 or over continued to increase slowly, rising from under 14 percent to 14.5 percent. The median money income in 1961

Table A. Income in 1960 of Families with Heads Under 65 and 65+, by Social and Economic Characteristics

Characteristic	All families		Percent distribution		Median income		Percent with income of:			
							Under $2,000		$7,000+	
	Percent distribution	Percent with head 65+	Heads under 65	Heads 65+	Heads under 65	Heads 65+	Heads under 65	Heads 65+	Heads under 65	Heads 65+
Total	100.0[1]	13.6	100.0[2]	100.0[3]	$5,905	$2,897	10.2	31.4	37.1	16.4
By size[4]										
Two persons	32.7	30.4	26.4	72.9	5,314	2,530	16.0	35.7	31.1	11.5
Three persons	20.9	10.7	21.6	16.4	5,930	4,122	9.0	20.3	37.8	23.5
Four persons	20.4	3.4	22.9	5.1	6,300	6,100	6.5	17.6	41.0	41.4
Five or more persons[5]	25.9	2.9	29.1	5.6	6,074	5,727	8.9	17.9	38.8	37.9
By type										
Male head	89.8	12.7	90.9	83.6	6,150	2,857	7.8	31.2	39.6	16.1
Married, wife present	87.2	12.2	88.7	78.3	6,174	2,818	7.6	31.5	39.8	15.5
Wife in labor force	26.4	6.0	28.8	11.6	7,042	3,804	5.3	14.6	50.5	24.2
Wife not in labor force	60.8	15.0	59.9	66.7	5,830	2,602	8.7	34.6	34.8	14.0
Other marital status	2.6	27.4	2.2	5.3	5,094	4,063	14.0	26.7	27.7	24.9
Female head	10.1	22.2	9.1	16.5	2,931	3,139	34.4	32.5	12.5	17.8
By place of residence										
Nonfarm	92.3	13.3	92.7	90.0	6,091	2,989	8.2	29.8	39.0	17.1
Farm	7.7	17.9	7.3	10.0	3,058	2,294	34.1	44.1	13.9	11.0
By color										
White	90.5	14.0	90.1	93.1	6,138	3,041	8.2	28.6	39.5	17.6
Nonwhite	9.5	9.9	9.9	6.9	3,351	1,457	28.9	66.2	15.6	1.3
By labor force status of head										
Employed	78.1	5.5	85.5	31.5	6,244	3,973	7.3	20.6	40.7	25.6
Unemployed	5.0	5.4	5.5	2.0	4,453	-	18.6	-	18.4	-
Not in labor force[6]	16.9	53.8	9.0[6]	66.5[6]	3,294	2,497	31.6	36.7	15.0	11.9
By number of earners										
None	7.3	67.1	2.8	35.8	1,476	1,916	65.8	53.6	3.3	2.9
One	46.4	12.0	47.3	40.9	5,366	3,423	11.0	23.3	27.1	15.0
Two or more	46.3	6.9	49.9	23.4	6,830	5,519	6.5	13.1	48.1	37.7
By source of income										
Earnings only	50.2	2.7	56.5	9.9	5,756	4,571	9.3	18.7	33.6	30.1
Earnings and other income	42.5	17.2	40.7	54.4	6,457	3,925	7.7	19.8	44.0	22.4
Other income only[7]	7.3	67.1	2.8	35.8	1,476	1,916	65.8	53.6	3.3	2.9

1 Represents 45,435,000 families.
2 Represents 39,235,000 families.
3 Represents 6,200,000 families.
4 Average size of all families is 3.71 persons, of families with heads under 65 is 3.9 persons, and of families with heads 65+ is 2.5 persons.
5 Average size of five-plus-person families with heads under 65 is 6.2, of five-plus-person families with heads 65+ is 6.4.
6 Of families with heads under 65, 2.5% were families with heads in the Armed Forces and 6.5% were families with civilian heads not in the labor force, or a total of 9.0%. No family heads aged 65+ were reported in the Armed Forces.
7 Includes a small number of families that reported no money income.

Source of Data: Bureau of the Census "Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 37"

Table B. Income in 1960 of Unrelated Individuals[1] Aged 14-64 and 65+, by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	All		Percent distribution		Median income		Percent with income of:				
	Total	Percent 65+	14-64	65+	14-64	65+	Under $1,000 65+	Under $2,000		$5,000+	
								14-64	65+	14-64	65+
Total[2]	100.0[3]	33.5	100.0[4]	100.0[5]	$2,571	$1,053	47.7	41.2	79.4	18.6	4.0
By sex											
Male	38.5	24.0	44.0	27.5	3,371	1,313	34.6	33.4	72.7	27.9	6.0
Female	61.5	39.5	56.0	72.5	2,152	960	52.9	47.3	82.0	11.5	3.1
By type											
Primary[6]	73.5	41.1	65.1	90.3	2,964	1,060	47.3	35.9	79.3	21.6	4.0
Secondary[7]	26.5	12.3	34.9	9.7	1,916	988	50.7	50.9	81.0	13.0	3.8
By place of residence											
Nonfarm	96.6	33.3	96.9	96.0	2,625	1,073	46.9	40.3	78.8	18.9	4.3
Farm	3.4	39.2	3.1	4.0	989	-	-	71.9	-	9.4	-
By color											
White	86.3	35.9	83.2	92.3	2,884	1,095	45.9	37.5	78.4	20.9	4.2
Nonwhite	13.7	18.8	16.8	7.7	1,307	805	69.4	60.3	91.6	7.2	1.5
By source of income											
Earnings only	39.4	5.4	56.5	6.1	2,972	2,021	37.9	33.6	49.7	18.6	11.1
Earnings and other income	23.6	28.8	25.4	19.4	3,538	1,800	24.4	27.1	56.5	29.7	10.8
Other income[2]	30.0	81.1	9.2	70.1	1,028	976	52.0	81.2	87.3	1.7	1.8

1 Unrelated individuals are persons living alone or with nonrelatives, not in a family group.
2 Includes a small number of individuals reporting no money income.
3 Represents 10,900,000 unrelated individuals.
4 Represents 7,247,000 unrelated individuals.
5 Represents 3,653,000 unrelated individuals.
6 Primary unrelated individuals are persons living alone or heads of households with all members nonrelatives.
7 Secondary unrelated individuals are persons living in the household of a nonrelative.

Source of Data: Bureau of the Census "Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 37"

of these 6.7 million older families was $3,026. This is about half of the median ($6,099) for the almost 40 million families with head of the family under 65.

The more rapid increase in the proportion of all unrelated individuals 65 years and over also continued, rising from 33.5 percent in 1960 to 35.4 percent in 1961. The 4 million older unrelated individuals had a median 1961 income of $1,106 or just over two-fifths of the median ($2,589) for the 7.2 million unrelated individuals under 65 years of age.

About 31 percent of older families had 1961 incomes of less than $2,000 as compared with 10 percent for younger families. At the higher end of the income distribution, about 22 percent of older families had incomes of $6,000 or more while more than twice that proportion, 51 percent, of younger families had such incomes.

Close to half (45.2 percent) of the older unrelated individuals had money incomes of less than $1,000 as compared with about one-quarter (25.3 percent) of the younger individuals. Only 10 percent of the older individuals, as against some 45 percent of the younger, had incomes over $3,000.

Trends during 1954-61. The median income of older families rose 32 percent (from $2,294 to $3,026), as compared with 38 percent for all families (from $4,173 to $5,737), between 1954 and 1961. The median income of older unrelated individuals increased 39 percent (from $796 to $1,106) as compared with 43 percent for all such persons (from $1,224 to $1,755).

In terms of "1961 dollars" (constant dollars related to purchasing power in 1961), the median income rose 24 percent for all families (from $4,647 to $5,737) between 1954 and 1961 and 27 percent for all unrelated individuals (from $1,386 to $1,755). Parallel medians for older families and older unrelated individuals have not been computed but it is obvious that they have enjoyed some, though smaller, increases in purchasing power.

Effect of earnings. The heads of 70 percent of younger families were fully employed in 1961; the median income of these families, $6,914, was 13 percent larger than the median for all younger families. Families with fully employed heads constituted only 17 percent of all older families, but their median income, $5,529, was 83 percent larger than the median for all older families.

Effect of schooling. The median income for families headed by college graduates aged 65 years and over was $6,750--almost three times as large as that for families with older heads who had no schooling or less than 8 years ($2,419). There is a consistent increase in median income for each increase in years of schooling.

Men

Of the 7.5 million males aged 65 and over in 1961, only 3 percent had no income. Those with income had a median of $1,758, which was less than two-fifths of the median ($4,569) for younger males (aged 14-64) with income.

Of those with income, 23.1 percent of the older males and 14.8 percent of the younger males had less than $1,000 income. At the upper end of the scale, less than a tenth of the older males but almost a third of the younger males had incomes of $6,000 or more.

Between 1954 and 1961, median income rose 30 percent (from $3,223 to $4,189) for all males 14 and over. For males 65 and over, median income rose 53 percent (from $1,150 to $1,758). Since most older men are not in the labor force, much of the increase in their income was due to increasing public and private retirement payments.

The 17 percent of older men with income who were fully employed in 1961 had a median income of $4,025, which was more than 2¼ times greater than the median for all older men with income. However, the median income of fully employed older men was still only 71 percent of that for fully employed younger males.

Women

Of the 9.1 million women 65 years and over in 1961, almost 2 million, or 21.7 percent, had no income, compared with 3 percent for males. For older women with income the median was $854, or 55 percent of that for women aged 14-64 with income.

Of the women with income, more than three-fifths of the older women had less than $1,000 in income in 1961 as compared with just under two-fifths of the younger women. Almost four-fifths of the older and almost half of the younger women had incomes of less than $1,500. Better than a quarter of younger women had incomes of $3,000 or more but only 6 percent of the older women were in this category.

Between 1954 and 1961 median incomes for all women 14 and over rose 10 percent ($1,168 to $1,279) while those for older women increased 30 percent (from $659 to $854).

In 1961, only 5 percent of the older women were fully employed, with a median income of $2,331. This was 2.7 times the median for all older women but only about 70 percent of the median for younger fully employed women, just as in the case of men. The median income of fully employed women, regardless of age, was about 60 percent of that for all fully employed men.

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Projects on Dependency and Poverty

ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES of the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, now administered by the Welfare Administration with the cooperation of the Social Security Administration, is to support research and demonstration projects that promise to contribute to the prevention or reduction of dependency and poverty or to the rehabilitation of dependent persons and families. This article describes briefly 14 projects which are directly related to these goals. Because of the newness of the program--it was begun only in 1961--few substantive results are available. The descriptions of projects underway, however, can serve three purposes: (1) to help persons develop projects that are needed and can be supported under this program; (2) to facilitate communication among researchers and project specialists interested in specific problems by letting them know of current projects; and (3) to anticipate some of the substantive results that will be forthcoming from the program.

Fifty projects have been or are now being supported under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program. Fourteen are related specifically to problems associated with dependency and poverty. The others are more remotely concerned with these twin and interrelated problems or are related to other social and economic problems, including projects focused on illegitimacy, school dropouts, consumer education, residential mobility, social aspects of urban renewal, barriers to the employment of youth, social aspects of gerontology, expenditures for health services and nursing home care, and studies of the recruitment, organization and utilization of social welfare personnel.

The 14 projects related to poverty and dependency are heterogenous. Some are basic research studies; others include the evaluation of demonstration programs. Some have been one-year undertakings, but most have continued a second and a third year. The amount of Federal support during any year has varied from about $7,000 to almost $200,000 per project. Average Federal support per year has been running close to approximately $35,000 per project, although the cost for research-demonstration projects has generally exceeded this amount.

For purposes of describing the focus and methods of these 14 projects, they have been grouped into four categories.

By Lee G. Burchinal, Ph.D., Chief, Research Grants Branch, Division of Research, Welfare Administration.

Organization and Functioning of AFDC Families

Included in the first category are five studies of the organization and functioning of AFDC families. The first project approved under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, "Attitudes Toward Dependency: A Study of 105 AFDC Mothers," was submitted by Dr. Jane Kronick at Bryn Mawr College. This investigation was based on two home interviews, one structured and the other a tape-recorded semistructured interview, with a randomly selected sample of nonwhite mothers living in Philadelphia who were receiving AFDC payments. The sample was divided into three equal sized subsamples: mothers of only legitimate children, mothers of both legitimate and illegitimate children, and mothers of only illegitimate children. A large body of data, including the mothers' attitudes toward and relationships with men, their attitudes toward their children, their attitudes toward AFDC, and their aspirations and feelings of responsibility, are being analyzed. As frequently occurs in research, Dr. Kronick's initial research led to the development of a more complex plan of analysis for which a second proposal also was approved.

The third study pertaining to AFDC families is being conducted by Dr. Daniel O. Price of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina. The data for this project come from closed cases in 42 States and the District of Columbia, representing 5,000 families and including more than 17,000 children under 18 years of age. These data are being analyzed to provide information relative to the factors most prevalent in predicting how long a case will receive assistance; factors useful in distinguishing between cases that will be closed because of financial self-sufficiency and those that will be closed because of ineligibility but while need still exists; characteristics associated with repeated periods of dependency; the adequacy of AFDC grants in relation to dropping out of school; and some of the effects of requiring school attendance as a condition of eligibility.

The fourth study based on AFDC families is being conducted by Dr. David French of the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University. This investigation seeks to establish how patterns of family organization and functioning are affected by public assistance programs and how the denial or termination of such aid influences families. The study is based on data obtained from low-income families in Boston that include children 10 years of age. Interviews have been conducted with a sample of 100 active AFDC cases and 100 closed cases, divided equally between Irish and Negro families. For comparative purposes, a sample of low-income non-AFDC families also will be interviewed. The data will be analyzed to describe the economic functioning of low-income families and to test a number of hypotheses for factors associated with the use or non-use of public assistance.

A study that will include information on AFDC families, though this is not its primary focus, is being conducted among low-income families in Baltimore under the direction of Dr. Leonard Goodman of the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington, D.C. Two stages of interviewing

are contemplated. In the first stage, heads of 1,000 households meeting sample criteria will be interviewed to determine their network of kinship relationships. A second-stage sample of nuclear families living within a 50-mile radius of Baltimore will be drawn from the universe of extended kin identified in the initial sample. Data will be analyzed in such a way as to identify types of extended kinship relationships within which economic resources of low-income nuclear families are exchanged and to estimate the economic consequences of mutual aid patterns for both donor and recipient nuclear units. The study also examines the consequences of public and private relief programs for family welfare within the general context of economic exchanges among low-income extended families.

Consequences of Terminating Public Assistance

Three studies have focused on the consequences of denial or termination of public assistance. A study in Clermont County, Ohio, conducted by Richard E. Edgar with the Community Chest and Council of the Cincinnati Area, is focused on a study of 158 cases in that county whose poor relief was terminated because of lack of funds. In this investigation, case records, school reports, health contacts, and interviews are being used to develop the "before" situation. Evaluation of the effects of the termination of public aid will be accomplished by comparing the "before" picture with the "after" situation, also based on data from a variety of sources, including interviews with the affected families.

An investigation in Florida by Robert T. Lansdale, School of Social Welfare, Florida State University, was designed to provide a statistical analysis of 15,000 cases that have been acted upon by the State review team of Florida, under the operation of the Florida "Suitable Home Law."

A second Florida investigation conducted by Dr. Lewis M. Killian, also of Florida State University, seeks to determine the immediate and longer-term side effects of AFDC case closures resulting from the decisions of the State review team. Interviews will be conducted with 1,800 mothers, most of whom probably will withdraw their applications after decisions are announced. Both types of cases will be compared with three control groups: those whose suitability was not questioned; cases reviewed and found suitable; and cases reviewed, found unsuitable, but continued. Comparisons of the interview data obtained from mothers in several samples should produce information concerning the effects of the loss of AFDC support on sexual morality, marital status, and employment of mothers, and should throw light on the ability of suitable-home legislation to reduce dependency and illegitimacy and to result in suitable homes for dependent children.

Services to Multiproblem Families

Five studies are concerned with the analysis, evaluation, or further demonstration of services to multiproblem or dependent families. One of these, "A Demonstration Project With Families About To Be Evicted From Public Low Rent Housing" conducted by the Friends Neighborhood Guild of Philadelphia and directed by Mrs. Mildred Webb Guinessy, provided services

to families being considered for eviction because of chronically poor housekeeping. The demonstration was designed to assist homemakers in these families achieve more acceptable housekeeping practices. The core of the demonstration consisted of 12 sessions and group discussions with mothers, supplemental services for families, including homemaker services, individual conferences between mothers and the group worker who led the discussions, discussion groups for fathers, and special discussion groups and other projects for teenage boys. These services were provided to an experimental group of 20 families who were compared in a before-after design with an equal-sized control group. Both groups of chronically poor housekeepers also were compared with a sample of 20 families of very good or excellent housekeepers living in the same projects from which the experimental control groups were selected. These comparisons were used to test the discriminatory strength of the rating scales used to evaluate housekeeping and homemaking skills.

The Chemung County Council of Community Services (Elmira, New York) has launched a research-demonstration project designed to provide intensive casework services through organized interagency collaboration to dependent, chronically multiproblem families. From all families meeting the criteria of the study, a demonstration group and a control group were randomly selected. Families in the demonstration group are receiving intensive casework services focused on the whole family, whereas those in the control group are being handled in the usual way by agencies that have had contact with them. The hypothesis being tested is that intensive casework services will contribute to more adequate social functioning among the families. Social functioning is being measured by the St. Paul Family Functioning Scale, the movement scale developed by the Community Service Society of New York, and by a battery of objectively ascertainable events related to the adequacy of family functioning.

The Community Service Society of New York is conducting a program of family-focused treatment designed to forestall the crystalization of deviant behavior patterns in children identified as potential deviants and the emergence of similar behavior in siblings. This plan calls for the identification of 80 AFDC families living in East Harlem who meet certain criteria, including a child identified as a potential deviant. Half of the families will receive intensive treatment while the other half will serve as a control group. For every treatment family there will be a psychological diagnostic evaluation based on analyses of data from numerous sources. Appropriate treatment involving group work and, where necessary, family casework will be provided. An evaluation process will continue simultaneously with the treatment. At the end of 18 months of treatment, data will be obtained from each family about treatment and control of parents and children.

Another project in New York City headed by Lillian C. Lampkin, director of the Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service Center, seeks to evaluate the influence of a municipal interdepartmental program for helping Negro multiproblem families improve their general social functioning. The project will begin with diagnosis and evaluation followed by appropriate treatment not only at the level of individual families but also through

the development of neighborhood programs, including the development of block associations and more effective interagency coordination of services. A variety of "before" and "after" measurements, separated by 2 years, will be obtained from treatment and control families. In addition to studying the effects of the program upon the families, efforts also will be made to gauge effects of participation in the project upon the municipal employees assigned to it, as contrasted with a control group of employees fulfilling usual departmental responsibilities.

Dr. Rosa C. Marin, School of Social Welfare, University of Puerto Rico, has begun a research-demonstration program based on dependent multi-problem families that have been receiving child welfare services from 5 to 20 years. Research is underway to determine the nature and etiology of the problems presented by the families, to ascertain why these long-term dependent families have not benefited from child welfare services, and to identify the family-centered treatment required by these families. The demonstration is based on a sample of 240 cases that have been randomly assigned to four groups of 60 cases each. Two groups are used as experimental groups and two as control groups. The two experimental groups will be measured both before and after the 2 years of treatment, whereas only one of the control groups will receive the premeasurements taken at the beginning of the demonstration project. Treatment, adapted to the Puerto Rican culture, will include family-centered casework but will emphasize group work procedures allied with community development programs. Data, to be collected after a 2-year demonstration, will be used to measure the effectiveness of the demonstration project.

Effect of Different Types of Housing

The last project included in this description is directed by Irwin Deutcher of the Youth Development Center of Syracuse University. This project seeks to examine the impact of different types of housing on the life styles, aspirations, cognitions, and behavior of low-income, fatherless, AFDC families in contrast to those whose incomes are derived from earnings and other sources. The first phase of this investigation is based on a cross-sectional study of fatherless families including applicants for public housing, families living in neighborhoods surrounding the four public housing projects, families that have recently moved into the projects, those who have lived there 12 months or more, and families who have moved out of public housing. Interviews with and observations of these families will provide a general picture of the way in which families adapt to the culture of public housing.

The results of the cross-sectional study will be fed into the longitudinal phase of the study. Public housing applicants interviewed in the cross-sectional phase will provide the source of "successful" applicants who will be followed through the process of moving into, through, and out of public housing. Four interviews at the time of application, shortly after entry, shortly before departure, and a month after departure will be used to collect the data for the longitudinal phase.

The projects summarized in this brief presentation represent a start in developing needed knowledge about dependency and poverty and the

organization of services needed to help combat these problems. Obviously, additional research and demonstration projects are needed as means of suggesting ways to reduce or prevent dependency and poverty and to help rehabilitate dependent persons and families. Aspects of the projects summarized may suggest ideas for needed research and demonstration projects.

All of the projects described were initiated and a few were completed before the reorganization of the Social Security Administration and the creation of the Welfare Administration. For most of those that are continuing, the Welfare Administration has assumed responsibility for future support. Two of the research projects, both designed to increase our knowledge of the causes of poverty and the characteristics of low-income populations, will be jointly supported by the Social Security Administration and the Welfare Administration.

For further information about developing such projects under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program contact: Dr. Lee G. Burchinal, Chief, Research Grants Branch, Division of Research, Welfare Administration, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

Through careful research and demonstration projects we can develop the basis for services needed to better serve dependent and low-income families.

Institutions for Delinquent Children

The Children's Bureau reports the following findings in "Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children":

The larger the institution, the greater the chance that inmates who leave will return. About one-fourth of all delinquent children admitted to institutions are returnees.

Overcrowding is also more characteristic of the larger institution, and over half of the public training schools have capacities of more than the 150 maximum generally recommended.

The average length of stay per child is 9½ months--girls averaging about a month and a half longer than boys--at a cost of $2,078.

About one-fifth of public training school staff leave their jobs in a given year.

The number of children housed in the institutions--about 39,000 on June 30, 1962--shows an 8 percent increase in 4 years.

The report is based on statistics for fiscal year 1962 and was prepared by Duplain R. Gant of the Division of Research, Children's Bureau. Copies are available from the Bureau.

Publications of Interest*

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Dependent Children and Their Families. Bureau of Family Services, 1963. 31 pp. 20 cents. Highlights of the 1961 national study of AFDC families, presented in chart form.

Child Welfare Services. Children's Bureau Publication 406. 1963. 44 pp. 35 cents. Illustrated pamplet defines and describes "child welfare services" provided by public and voluntary agencies and offers suggestions for ways individuals and groups can plan to bring these services to their communities.

Illness Among Children. By Clara G. Schiffer and Eleanor P. Hunt. Children's Bureau Publication 405. 1963. 107 pp. 35 cents. Analyzes and interprets data obtained by the National Health Survey relating to children. Highlights specific problem areas, such as inadequacy of dental care received by children, wide prevalence of allergies, and extent of childhood accidents.

Participacion Ciudadana en los Programas Publicos de Asistencia Social; Servicios Suplementarios por Voluntarios (Citizen Participation in Public Welfare Programs; Supplementary Services by Volunteers). By Evalyn G. Weller and Elizabeth B. Kilborne. Bureau of Family Services, 1963. 44 pp.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Use of Volunteers in Public Welfare; Report of a Study Made for the New York City Department of Welfare. National Study Service, New York, 1963. 103 pp. $2.50. Distributed by Family Service Association, New York. An exploration of the potential use of volunteers in public welfare with special emphasis on casework operations.

Grants-in-Aid and Other Financial Assistance Programs Administered by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. 1963 edition. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1963. 305 pp. $2.25.

An Interstate Approach to Juvenile Delinquency; Research and Training. A Survey. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Boulder, Colo., 1963. 92 pp.

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* U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

The Training of Visiting Homemakers. Canadian Welfare Council (55 Parkdale Avenue), Ottawa, April 1963. 8 pp. 25 cents (quantity discounts). Guide for establishing training courses for homemakers to be employed and supervised by social agencies. Also presents criteria for homemakers and homemaker services.

Health and Welfare, the Development of Community Care. Plans for the Health and Welfare Services of the Local Authorities in England and Wales. Great Britain Ministry of Health. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London. 1963. 372 pp. £1 4s. Summarizes plans drawn up by the 146 local health and welfare authorities of England and Wales.

Digest of 50 Selected Pension Plans for Salaried Employees, Spring 1963. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1373. Department of Labor, August 1963. 51 pp.

Medical Assistance for the Aged; the Kerr-Mills Program, 1960-1963. U.S. Senate, Special Committee on Aging (88th Congress, 1st sess. committee print), 1963. 103 pp. 35 cents. A report by the Subcommittee on Health of the Elderly.

The Health of Older People. By Ethel Shanas. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1962. 250 pp. $6. Analysis of the findings of a 1957 nationwide survey of persons aged 65 and over and of those to whom these persons would turn in a health crisis.

Medical Care for the Aging; Public Welfare's Administrative Role. Public Welfare Project on Aging, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, 1963. 31 pp. $1. Report of a seminar held October 9-10, 1962.

Local Board Members: Partners in Public Welfare Services to the Aging. Public Welfare Project on Aging, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, 1963. 33 pp. $1. Report of seminars held December 13-14, 1962, and March 7-8, 1963.

Directory of Non-Profit Homes for the Aged, 1963 Supplement. American Association of Homes for the Aging. National Council on the Aging, New York, 1963. 48 pp. $2. Contains 3,100 listings.

Characteristics of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities--Report of a 1961 Nationwide Inventory. Public Health Service Publication No. 930-F-5. 1963. 46 pp. 35 cents.

Federal Aid for Nursing Homes: Construction, Expansion, or Renovation; Who is Eligible, How to Apply. President's Council on Aging, 1963. 13 pp. 15 cents.

Mental Disorders of the Aging. Public Health Service Publication No. 993. 1963. 19 pp. 20 cents. Describes changes in behavior, possible mental impairments, effect of attitudes of others; discusses treatment and institutional care.

Program and Operating Statistics

Total PA Caseload Declines in September

The total number of persons receiving aid under the six public assistance programs declined in September for the fifth month out of the past six. About 7.5 million persons were assisted --nearly 324,000 fewer than in March.

All programs except aid to the permanently and totally disabled showed decreases during September in the number of persons receiving assistance. The national decline of 8,600 or 0.2 percent in the number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children centered in Pennsylvania, where the drop of 11,000 was attributed largely to increased employment. There was a decrease of 4,400 or 3.0 percent in the number of payments under medical assistance for the aged. The changes in the number of recipients under the other three State-Federal programs were relatively small--less than 0.5 percent. Nationally, and in 6 out of every 10 States, fewer persons were receiving general assistance in September than in August. The decline for the Nation as a whole amounted to 12,700 or 1.7 percent.

Expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, totaled $391.4 million in September--slightly more than in August. The largest changes in payments were the decrease in medical assistance for the aged ($1.4 million or 4.9 percent) and the increases in old-age assistance ($1.3 million or 0.8 percent) and in aid to families with dependent children ($0.7 million or 0.5 percent).

State action to increase individual payments was limited in September. In Massachusetts a seasonal adjustment in fuel costs was largely responsible for increases of $3-$7 in the average money payment per recipient of old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. When Kansas raised its cost standards for recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the average money payment went up $2.

Tables:

	Page
Data on number of public assistance recipients and amounts of payments, September 1963..	21-32
OASDI benefits, summary data, September 1963..	33

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, September 1962-September 1963 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1962									
September...	2,225,954	105,217	100,010	423,385	925,179	3,633,155	2,810,053	320,000	777,000
October.....	2,229,059	114,657	99,928	427,312	926,851	3,732,081	2,809,210	326,000	790,000
November....	2,227,041	111,828	99,808	434,735	931,408	3,771,844	2,838,650	333,000	821,000
December....	2,226,194	109,732	99,583	437,453	942,635	3,825,517	2,871,760	354,000	899,000
1963									
January.....	2,221,593	116,587	99,509	439,405	959,258	3,911,515	2,927,402	384,000	1,006,000
February....	2,217,499	116,682	99,136	442,251	967,355	3,957,218	2,960,451	390,000	1,038,000
March.....	2,214,441	117,508	98,845	445,854	975,629	3,990,393	2,984,095	387,000	1,020,000
April.....	2,211,016	127,412	98,588	448,448	977,739	4,004,001	2,995,563	371,000	941,000
May.....	2,202,503	129,493	98,457	459,236	972,468	3,976,318	2,978,716	348,000	852,000
June.....	2,198,896	136,220	98,390	461,537	962,597	3,934,542	2,952,013	329,000	775,000
July.....	2,190,856	140,159	98,084	466,357	957,794	3,918,326	2,938,506	325,000	769,000
August.....	2,194,301	148,473	98,141	470,156	954,946	3,912,129	2,933,285	326,000	767,000
September...	2,191,631	144,033	97,952	472,164	951,995	3,903,496	2,931,431	322,000	754,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1962									
September...	-0.1	-3.7	(5/)	+0.7	-0.4	-0.1	(6/)	-2.7	-2.4
October.....	+.1	+9.0	-.1	+.9	+.2	+2.7	(5/)	+1.6	+1.7
November....	-.1	-2.5	-.1	+1.7	+.5	+1.1	+1.0	+2.3	+3.9
December....	(5/)	-1.9	-.2	+.6	+1.2	+1.4	+1.2	+6.2	+9.5
1963									
January.....	-.2	+6.2	-.1	+.4	+1.8	+2.2	+1.9	+8.7	+11.9
February....	-.2	+.1	-.4	+.6	+.8	+1.2	+1.1	+1.4	+3.2
March.....	-.1	+.7	-.3	+.8	+.9	+.8	+.8	-.6	-1.7
April.....	-.2	+8.4	-.3	+.6	+.2	+.3	+.4	-4.2	-7.8
May.....	-.4	+1.6	-.1	+2.4	-.5	-.7	-.6	-6.1	-9.4
June.....	-.2	+5.2	-.1	+.9	-1.0	-1.1	-.9	-5.6	-9.0
July.....	-.4	+2.9	-.3	+1.0	-.5	-.4	-.5	-1.2	-.8
August.....	+.2	+5.9	+.1	+.8	-.3	-.2	-.2	+.3	-.3
September...	-.1	-3.0	-.2	+.4	-.3	-.2	-.1	-1.2	-1.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance both under separate and combined State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Before October 1962, includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance; beginning October 1962, may include both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, September 1962-September 1963 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1962							
September	$365,417,000	$161,920,146	$21,240,639	$7,678,694	$30,390,687	$114,373,330	$21,091,000
October	378,265,000	167,937,837	24,225,415	7,920,447	31,664,230	116,120,821	21,813,000
November	376,922,000	167,138,102	22,712,013	7,942,394	31,862,827	116,451,727	22,314,000
December	381,944,000	167,969,978	22,514,900	7,992,058	32,148,952	118,745,316	23,657,000
1963							
January	391,209,000	168,828,792	25,036,154	7,970,875	32,589,133	121,309,540	26,354,000
February	389,906,000	168,448,837	22,696,442	7,971,860	32,893,149	122,423,346	26,198,000
March	396,449,000	169,787,562	23,824,718	8,045,621	33,436,893	125,231,254	26,357,000
April	399,198,000	170,660,914	26,441,100	8,044,895	34,071,522	125,534,737	25,298,000
May	399,349,000	171,464,001	28,870,692	8,049,211	34,529,977	124,204,346	23,236,000
June	390,941,000	169,416,085	26,592,866	8,040,719	34,523,871	121,770,120	21,313,000
July	390,487,000	168,081,430	28,426,914	8,043,679	35,105,811	120,616,307	21,402,000
August	391,222,000	167,109,786	29,642,387	8,009,157	35,424,031	121,184,131	21,354,000
September	391,431,000	168,441,853	28,201,068	7,972,586	35,666,981	121,841,407	21,110,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1962							
September	-1.4	-0.5	-9.4	-2.2	+0.3	-0.5	-6.0
October	+3.5	+3.7	+14.1	+3.1	+4.2	+1.5	+3.4
November	-.4	-.5	-6.2	+.3	+.6	+.3	+2.3
December	+1.3	+.5	-.9	+.6	+.9	+2.0	+6.0
1963							
January	+2.4	+.5	+11.2	-.3	+1.4	+2.2	+11.4
February	-.3	-.2	-9.3	(5/)	+.9	+.9	-.6
March	+1.7	+.8	+5.0	+.9	+1.7	+2.3	+.6
April	+.7	+.5	+11.0	(6/)	+1.9	+.2	-4.0
May	(5/)	+.5	+9.2	+.1	+1.3	-1.1	-8.1
June	-2.1	-1.2	-7.9	-.1	(6/)	-2.0	-8.3
July	-.1	-.8	+6.9	(5/)	+1.7	-.9	+.4
August	+.2	-.6	+4.3	-.4	+.9	+.5	-.2
September	+.1	+.8	-4.9	-.5	+.7	+.5	-1.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance both under separate and combined State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, September 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1963 in--		September 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,191,631	$168,441,853	$76.86	-0.1	+0.8	-1.5	+4.0
Ala.....	107,537	7,296,472	67.85	+.4	+1.0	+5.3	+11.5
Alaska 3/.....	1,426	4/ 115,749	81.17	-.8	-1.0	+6.4	+22.0
Ariz.....	13,354	826,296	61.88	+.1	-.3	-1.4	-.1
Ark.....	57,534	3,740,095	65.01	+.2	+1.5	+3.6	+16.2
Calif.....	265,699	28,266,066	106.38	(5/)	-1.0	+3.0	+9.1
Colo. 2/.....	49,345	5,104,776	103.45	-.1	-1.2	+.8	+3.7
Conn.....	8,445	641,851	76.00	-1.5	-11.1	-9.9	-2.9
Del.....	1,104	80,699	73.10	+.8	+16.3	-1.3	+47.7
D. C.....	2,527	221,199	87.53	-1.1	-.5	-12.1	-2.5
Fla. 3/.....	70,936	4,484,680	63.22	(5/)	-.5	+.8	+4.7
Ga.....	92,166	5,047,747	54.77	(5/)	+.4	-1.0	+9.0
Guam 6/.....	161	5,239	32.54	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,136	88,888	78.25	-1.5	+8.6	-5.8	+17.3
Idaho.....	5,083	366,651	72.13	-.9	-.4	-9.7	-6.8
Ill.....	61,474	5,279,979	85.89	-.2	-.4	-6.1	-2.4
Ind.....	23,692	1,802,070	76.06	-.6	+.2	-4.8	+1.6
Iowa.....	29,663	2,661,801	89.73	-.4	+.1	-5.4	-.8
Kans.....	24,280	2,216,928	91.31	-.4	-.1	-5.1	-.8
Ky. 3/.....	54,967	3,325,453	60.50	+.5	-.1	+2.2	+14.1
La.....	129,051	10,857,090	84.13	+.4	+5.8	+2.1	+11.5
Maine.....	11,193	895,451	80.00	+.3	+.4	+.6	+7.4
Md.....	9,416	675,092	71.70	+.4	+.3	-.6	+.7
Mass.....	55,843	4,865,673	87.13	-.1	+7.8	-4.5	-1.6
Mich.....	50,620	3,879,360	76.64	+.2	+5.2	-3.4	-7.8
Minn.....	43,344	4,692,759	108.27	(5/)	+.9	-1.4	+5.2
Miss.....	76,212	2,943,118	38.62	-.2	+1.1	-2.8	+7.7
Mo.....	104,985	6,824,812	65.01	-.1	-.1	-3.1	+4.1
Mont.....	5,708	388,473	68.06	-.3	-.4	-6.6	-2.6
Nebr.....	12,750	1,034,080	81.10	-.6	-.7	-4.5	-.9
Nev.....	2,561	228,216	89.11	(7/)	+.7	+2.7	+7.6
N. H.....	4,573	459,395	100.46	-.9	-1.2	-.9	-.2
N. J.....	14,384	1,150,317	79.97	-1.9	-2.5	-22.1	-35.2
N. Mex. 3/.....	10,873	861,375	79.22	+.5	+.4	+.5	+3.9
N. Y.....	56,188	4,920,934	87.58	(7/)	-1.8	-2.7	+5.0
N. C.....	44,281	2,543,730	57.45	-.1	+1.1	-2.8	+8.5
N. Dak.....	5,605	462,852	82.58	-1.1	-1.6	-7.3	-8.3
Ohio.....	84,153	7,234,478	85.97	-1.9	-.3	-3.8	+.2
Okla. 3/.....	83,594	7,901,351	94.52	-.2	-.5	-1.2	+7.0
Oreg.....	12,450	843,467	67.75	-5.1	-1.5	-20.2	-35.5
Pa.....	47,708	3,544,199	74.29	-.3	-.7	-.8	+.8
P. R.....	33,661	315,510	9.37	-.5	+.4	-5.7	-2.0
R. I.....	6,068	512,198	84.41	+.4	+.7	-2.5	-.2
S. C.....	26,917	1,322,768	49.14	-.2	+2.4	-5.3	+10.5
S. Dak.....	7,568	612,370	80.92	-.3	+.1	-6.4	-4.6
Tenn.....	47,293	2,396,232	50.67	-.4	+3.4	-5.4	+5.6
Tex.....	226,846	15,972,812	70.41	+.2	+.4	+2.2	+10.8
Utah.....	5,319	340,467	64.01	-2.2	-20.9	-20.0	-34.3
Vt.....	5,421	444,209	81.94	-.8	-3.8	-1.1	+6.1
V. I.....	481	18,577	38.62	-.4	+3.6	-7.3	-1.2
Va.....	13,580	835,183	61.50	+.4	+3.4	-3.3	+7.1
Wash.....	34,166	2,715,177	79.47	-.3	+6.5	-21.8	-32.8
W. Va.....	15,321	717,000	46.80	-.5	-.6	-8.7	-8.1
Wis.....	30,373	3,248,709	106.96	+.1	+13.5	-4.2	+7.1
Wyo.....	2,596	211,780	81.58	-.3	-.6	-5.0	-2.2

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,760 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $329,286 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Represents aid to the aged under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ In addition, supplemental payments of $11,528 from general assistance funds were made to 16 recipients. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for August; data for September not available. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, September 1963 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from August 1963	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	144,033	$28,201,068	$195.80	-3.0	-4.9
Ala.....	190	49,826	262.24	-18.1	-16.8
Ark.....	2,468	142,597	57.78	+7.4	+6.7
Calif.....	18,253	5,083,640	278.51	-10.6	-9.3
Conn.....	5,063	3/ 1,095,567	216.39	-24.0	+2.0
D. C.....	(4/)	(4/)	---	---	---
Fla. 5/.....	125	46,838	374.70	(6/)	(6/)
Guam 7/.....	118	503	4.26	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	726	206,553	284.51	+23.7	+26.2
Idaho.....	1,693	232,571	137.37	+2.4	+7.9
Ill.....	2,625	1,099,792	418.97	+299.5	+282.3
Ky. 5/.....	5,596	154,339	27.58	+6.9	+5.6
La.....	489	90,825	185.74	+32.2	+59.0
Maine.....	362	92,865	256.53	+1.7	+7.7
Md.....	6,606	271,284	41.07	-17.9	-8.1
Mass.....	23,575	3/ 4,051,837	171.87	+1.2	+1.1
Mich.....	5,161	1,828,748	354.34	+1.4	+3.2
N. H.....	449	39,786	88.61	+119.0	-4.4
N. J.....	4,296	3/ 754,388	175.60	+1.4	+1.7
N. Y.....	30,376	3/ 8,462,194	278.58	-6.8	-16.6
N. Dak.....	8/ 978	3/ 192,537	196.87	-6.0	-13.3
Okla. 5/.....	966	152,463	157.83	+8.2	+3.4
Oreg.....	3,511	465,463	132.57	-.2	-1.9
Pa.....	7,072	1,612,675	228.04	+6.7	+3.8
P. R.....	1,938	75,189	38.80	+16.5	-2.5
S. C.....	595	107,242	180.24	+29.9	+60.6
Tenn.....	1,873	110,326	58.90	+46.2	+35.4
Utah.....	1,755	202,014	115.11	-17.6	-37.4
Vt.....	73	28,094	384.85	(6/)	(6/)
V. I.....	148	1,017	6.87	+41.0	-70.2
Wash.....	9,620	1,344,719	139.78	+5.5	+4.3
W. Va.....	7,333	205,176	27.98	-18.3	-44.6
Wyo.....	(4/)	(4/)	---	---	---

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $335 in Connecticut, $97,276 in Massachusetts, $9,173 in New Jersey, $47,772 in New York, and $2,328 in North Dakota. 4/ No payment made in September 1963. 5/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under combined program for aid to the aged, blind or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 6/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Data for August; data for September not available. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, September 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1963 in--		September 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/...	97,952	$7,972,586	$81.39	-0.2	-0.5	-2.1	+3.8
Ala.....	1,712	82,064	47.93	+.6	+1.2	+3.8	+12.6
Alaska 3/.....	106	8,050	75.94	+1.0	+1.2	+5.0	+2.8
Ariz.....	849	61,778	72.77	-.1	-.7	-4.6	-4.5
Ark.....	1,983	137,149	69.16	+.2	-1.4	+.8	+12.8
Calif. 2/.....	12.120	1,558,671	128.60	-.9	-.3	-5.3	+3.0
Colo.....	257	21,806	84.85	+1.6	+6.3	+3.2	+7.8
Conn.....	309	30,073	97.32	+.3	-10.4	+1.0	-9.4
Del.....	291	22,216	76.34	+1.7	+4.2	+7.0	+7.7
D. C.....	184	13,537	73.57	0	+1.4	-8.0	-5.9
Fla. 3/.....	2,577	169,326	65.71	-1.0	-1.2	+2.0	+7.7
Ga.....	3,124	180,918	57.91	+.3	-.8	+.6	+10.8
Guam 4/.....	7	163	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	81	9,179	113.32	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho.....	128	9,020	70.47	-1.5	-1.7	-4.5	-7.6
Ill.....	2,754	257,728	93.58	+.1	-.3	-4.3	-1.2
Ind.....	1,816	147,877	81.43	+.3	+3.4	-2.5	-.1
Iowa.....	1,253	125,417	100.09	-.4	-.2	-6.9	-4.7
Kans.....	537	49,206	91.63	-.4	-.1	-2.9	+4.8
Ky. 3/.....	2,391	165,472	69.21	(6/)	-1.8	+.8	+16.0
La.....	2,816	229,420	81.47	-.4	-.1	+2.1	+2.3
Maine.....	408	33,486	82.07	-.5	-.7	+1.0	+13.4
Md.....	400	30,993	77.48	-.2	+.7	-4.8	+11.4
Mass.....	2,233	270,953	121.34	-1.1	-4.9	+.1	+20.3
Mich.....	1,678	132,745	79.11	-.1	+1.9	-1.9	-5.4
Minn.....	1,036	114,685	110.70	-7.5	-1.5	-.8	-1.8
Miss.....	3,086	133,754	43.34	-.5	-.3	-8.2	+3.9
Mo. 2/.....	4,644	325,080	70.00	+.1	+.1	-3.7	+3.7
Mont.....	270	21,336	79.02	-1.5	+1.5	-9.4	-3.7
Nebr.....	666	66,954	100.53	-.1	+4.5	-4.4	+2.7
Nev.....	166	19,275	116.11	-1.8	-3.9	-2.9	+12.7
N. H.....	268	28,307	105.62	+2.3	+3.2	+7.2	+11.2
N. J.....	947	80,013	84.49	+.6	+8.8	+.5	-5.1
N. Mex. 3/.....	339	31,573	93.14	-1.5	-1.4	-1.7	+31.7
N. Y.....	3,192	342,885	107.42	-.3	-2.0	-5.4	+4.3
N. C.....	5,142	329,027	63.99	-.1	+2.3	+1.5	+12.2
N. Dak.....	82	6,170	75.24	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio.....	3,435	276,824	80.59	+.3	-2.9	+.4	+6.5
Okla. 3/.....	1,713	205,722	120.09	-.3	-.2	-1.4	+10.7
Oreg.....	385	33,152	86.11	-1.0	-.6	+.3	+1.0
Pa. 2/.....	17,877	1,333,478	74.59	+.2	-.6	-.6	-.3
P. R.....	1,588	13,204	8.31	+3.5	-.3	-4.6	-3.4
R. I.....	98	8,177	83.44	-3.9	-4.8	-13.3	-13.1
S. C.....	1,705	102,664	60.21	+.2	+1.7	+1.2	+23.6
S. Dak.....	133	8,780	66.02	-2.9	-1.9	-11.3	-12.1
Tenn.....	2,337	121,106	51.82	-.6	-.2	-5.3	+4.1
Tex.....	4,973	343,347	69.04	-.4	-.2	-4.1	+5.7
Utah.....	179	13,849	77.37	-1.1	-10.5	+1.7	-2.9
Vt.....	111	7,368	66.38	0	-.2	+2.8	+9.5
V. I.....	16	536	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	1,149	79,758	69.42	+.2	+6.8	-1.0	+9.1
Wash.....	652	57,717	88.52	0	+4.0	-2.0	-15.5
W. Va.....	861	40,917	47.52	-.2	+.2	-6.7	-5.4
Wis.....	834	75,062	90.00	+.6	-11.8	-5.0	-9.7
Wyo.....	54	4,619	85.54	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $22,383 to 149 recipients; Missouri, $53,050 to 747 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $912,157 to 12,473 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Data for August; data for September not available. 5/ Average payments not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, September 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1963 in--		September 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	472,164	$35,666,981	$75.54	+0.4	+0.7	+11.5	+17.4
Ala.....	13,889	637,818	45.92	+.8	+2.1	+8.3	+19.5
Alaska 2/.....	26	2,058	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)
Ariz.....	2,160	146,735	67.93	+6.1	+5.6	+276.3	+273.0
Ark.....	8,983	520,791	57.98	+.6	+2.9	+13.5	+31.4
Calif.....	37,209	4,038,307	108.53	+2.8	+1.6	+50.9	+71.3
Colo.....	5,824	444,818	76.38	-.1	+5.1	+2.4	+6.0
Conn.....	6,782	455,588	67.18	+.8	-2.9	+174.9	+39.5
Del.....	419	30,209	72.10	-2.6	-2.3	-5.4	+4.6
D. C.....	2,958	228,479	77.24	+.2	-.2	-3.1	+.3
Fla. 2/.....	15,057	1,025,596	68.11	-.8	-1.5	+12.6	+17.6
Ga.....	25,537	1,486,279	58.20	(5/)	+.6	+3.0	+15.5
Guam 6/.....	80	1,952	24.40	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	1,146	152,021	132.65	+2.4	-1.7	+10.0	+33.7
Idaho.....	2,484	136,768	55.06	+1.2	+1.7	+14.0	+3.9
Ill.....	27,766	2,703,319	97.36	(5/)	-.2	+2.0	+1.5
Ind.....	524	67,719	129.23	+24.5	+17.3	(7/)	(7/)
Iowa.....	987	81,145	82.21	+.2	+.2	+19.8	+45.9
Kans.....	4,357	462,154	106.07	+.5	+4.1	+2.7	+18.4
Ky 2/.....	9,312	673,914	72.37	+.1	-.2	+7.4	+23.2
La.....	18,349	1,052,956	57.38	+.3	+.6	+2.9	+3.9
Maine.....	2,406	207,745	86.34	+.8	+.8	+5.9	+18.3
Md.....	6,828	526,258	77.07	+.7	+.7	+5.9	+18.9
Mass.....	10,810	1,515,011	140.15	+.9	+7.5	+4.0	+9.2
Mich.....	6,972	695,208	99.71	+2.0	-4.5	+13.6	+11.7
Minn.....	3,185	194,037	60.92	-7.3	+1.4	+9.2	+9.9
Miss.....	15,936	700,696	43.97	+.5	+10.0	+17.8	+50.7
Mo.....	14,643	986,579	67.38	-.5	-.4	-1.8	+5.4
Mont.....	1,253	94,129	75.12	-.6	-1.0	+.1	+2.0
Nebr.....	2,297	185,515	80.76	+2.1	+1.9	+5.9	+9.1
N. H.....	536	60,959	113.73	+1.5	+1.2	+8.5	+7.8
N. J.....	8,027	758,015	94.43	+.9	+.6	+6.1	+4.9
N. Mex 2/.....	3,329	300,405	90.24	+1.6	+1.4	+13.2	+35.8
N. Y.....	34,724	4,246,099	122.28	-.7	-1.2	0	+12.2
N. C.....	21,811	1,466,651	67.24	-.1	+.7	+3.0	+11.8
N. Dak.....	1,272	125,382	98.57	+.2	+.3	+2.2	-4.9
Ohio.....	18,052	1,407,417	77.96	+.8	-2.5	+11.7	+13.0
Okla. 2/.....	11,971	1,300,735	108.66	+.1	+.1	+8.6	+19.1
Oreg.....	7,652	491,812	64.27	+1.4	+4.3	+58.4	+12.8
Pa.....	19,461	1,238,090	63.62	+.2	-.4	+4.2	+4.4
P. R.....	21,671	185,945	8.58	(8/)	-.1	-2.3	-3.0
R. I.....	2,652	240,477	90.68	+.9	+1.2	-1.6	+3.1
S. C.....	8,342	443,025	53.11	-.1	+3.9	+2.6	+17.7
S. Dak.....	1,101	73,986	67.20	+.1	-.3	+.8	+5.0
Tenn.....	12,301	618,596	50.29	+.6	+1.3	+5.9	+16.5
Tex.....	8,649	496,835	57.44	+.1	+.1	+9.4	+16.5
Utah.....	4,653	304,445	65.43	-.8	-18.3	+28.1	+6.9
Vt.....	953	66,387	69.66	-.1	+.1	+7.6	+19.0
V. I.....	97	3,233	33.33	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	6,515	432,557	66.39	+.6	+3.4	+.6	+8.3
Wash.....	17,632	1,004,880	56.99	+1.0	+8.0	+93.0	+18.2
W. Va.....	6,539	320,617	49.03	-1.2	-1.5	-10.5	-6.0
Wis.....	5,463	580,088	106.18	+.7	-2.8	+10.7	+11.6
Wyo.....	582	46,541	79.97	+.7	-1.0	+1.6	+5.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under combined program for aid to the aged, blind or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ Program initiated July 1963. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for August; data for September not available. 7/ Program initiated February 1963. 8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients by State, September 1963 1/

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		August 1963 in--		Sept. 1962 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/.	951,995	3,903,496	2,931,431	$121,841,407	$127.99	$31.21	-0.2	+0.5	+7.4	+6.5
Ala. 4/.....	22,386	91,059	71,716	1,059,641	47.33	11.64	-.4	-.3	+2.8	+7.4
Alaska.....	1,223	4,426	3,362	151,975	124.26	34.34	-.4	-.5	+4.0	+13.5
Ariz. 3/ 4/....	9,903	42,226	31,684	1,226,024	123.80	29.03	+1.1	+1.1	+11.3	+8.7
Ark.....	6,738	26,417	20,430	458,116	67.99	17.34	-.3	+.5	+13.3	+21.0
Calif. 4/.....	93,159	359,195	272,067	15,507,445	166.46	43.17	+.3	-1.0	+10.4	+8.7
Colo.....	10,028	39,391	30,516	1,469,387	146.53	37.30	+1.2	+3.0	+13.7	+20.4
Conn. 3/.....	12,331	51,389	37,309	2,097,744	170.12	40.82	+5.2	-3.2	+26.0	+10.5
Del. 3/.....	2,047	9,130	6,917	202,191	98.77	22.15	+2.0	+2.0	+13.4	+16.4
D. C.....	3,857	18,254	14,580	595,054	154.28	32.60	-1.7	-1.4	-14.2	-15.0
Fla.....	27,802	104,501	83,757	1,708,293	61.44	16.35	+.1	-.4	+4.1	+2.0
Ga.....	15,611	58,346	45,445	1,358,784	87.04	23.29	-1.3	-1.3	-4.3	-3.7
Guam 5/.....	172	860	714	11,465	66.66	13.33	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	3,224	13,498	10,123	500,817	155.34	37.10	+1.0	-7.0	+6.7	+9.0
Idaho.....	2,495	9,734	7,092	397,942	159.50	40.88	+1.3	+1.0	+4.1	+2.6
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	55,550	259,153	197,682	10,917,826	196.54	42.13	(6/)	-.5	+1.7	-6.0
Ind. 4/.....	11,956	47,526	35,233	1,304,915	109.14	27.46	-.6	-2.1	+1.5	-1.6
Iowa.....	10,781	42,989	31,089	1,598,595	148.28	37.19	+.2	+2.3	+11.7	+7.7
Kans. 3/.....	7,354	30,080	23,214	1,139,077	154.89	37.87	+4.3	+5.6	+16.7	+17.2
Ky.....	20,168	76,244	54,924	1,895,839	94.00	24.87	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-2.9
La. 4/.....	22,627	98,102	74,044	2,250,465	99.46	22.94	+.2	+.4	+9.4	+3.9
Maine.....	5,869	21,319	15,898	634,378	108.09	29.76	-.7	-.6	-.1	+1.5
Md. 3/ 4/.....	14,044	60,551	46,707	1,959,448	139.52	32.36	+.3	+.8	+17.1	+20.0
Mass. 3/.....	21,279	78,332	59,081	3,666,800	172.32	46.81	+1.1	+6.9	+16.5	+17.4
Mich.....	33,648	125,257	91,896	4,527,239	134.55	36.14	-2.3	+.8	+4.7	-1.3
Minn.....	11,950	43,110	33,781	2,100,173	175.75	48.72	+.9	+1.9	+8.2	+11.8
Miss.....	20,406	81,074	64,201	719,209	35.24	8.87	-.1	-.1	+1.5	-1.1
Mo.....	25,667	104,357	78,287	2,470,761	96.26	23.68	-.1	-.1	+.3	-2.5
Mont.....	1,719	6,862	5,299	229,645	133.59	33.47	-.7	-1.6	-4.3	-6.0
Nebr.....	3,336	13,673	10,527	408,548	122.47	29.88	(7/)	+1.5	+7.1	+8.5
Nev.....	1,320	4,937	3,938	156,332	118.43	31.67	+.3	-.5	+11.2	+19.0
N. H.....	973	4,022	2,998	172,113	176.89	42.79	+1.3	-.3	+2.3	+6.2
N. J.....	23,314	91,166	68,984	4,306,040	184.70	47.23	+.9	+.8	+15.0	+14.2
N. Mex. 4/.....	7,572	30,775	23,268	1,041,678	137.57	33.85	-.3	-.4	+6.0	+14.1
N. Y. 3/.....	101,054	438,526	321,816	19,207,868	190.08	43.80	+.1	+4.3	+22.4	+20.9
N. C. 4/.....	26,620	109,861	81,576	2,569,194	96.51	23.39	+.2	+.7	+3.5	+9.2
N. Dak.....	1,669	6,632	5,071	260,738	156.22	39.32	+2.3	+6.1	+.3	-3.6
Ohio.....	37,034	151,215	113,855	4,494,874	121.37	29.73	-.8	-.9	+6.6	+8.4
Okla. 3/ 4/.....	18,334	71,141	52,536	2,489,623	135.79	35.00	-.5	-1.4	+3.3	+7.0
Oreg. 3/ 4/.....	7,265	27,147	20,338	1,038,383	142.93	38.25	+.9	+1.7	+.8	+1.4
Pa. 3/.....	72,980	323,960	228,814	8,968,056	122.88	27.68	-3.2	-2.1	+15.5	-.4
P. R.....	53,519	215,589	172,563	770,280	14.39	3.57	+.3	-2.1	-5.7	-8.0
R. I. 3/.....	5,416	21,807	16,007	866,332	159.96	39.73	+1.4	+1.4	+14.2	+11.8
S. C.....	8,075	32,366	25,884	513,781	63.63	15.87	+.2	+1.1	-3.1	+6.9
S. Dak.....	2,884	10,319	7,857	360,088	124.86	34.90	+.1	-.7	+2.7	+14.7
Tenn.....	20,175	78,862	59,005	1,463,317	72.53	18.56	-1.1	-.7	-4.8	-4.7
Tex.....	18,657	83,123	63,554	1,508,045	80.83	18.14	+1.8	+.9	+3.5	-1.4
Utah 3/ 4/.....	4,369	18,061	13,155	584,926	133.88	32.39	-1.6	-18.1	+18.3	+11.6
Vt.....	1,300	4,732	3,564	145,293	111.76	30.70	+1.1	+1.7	-.9	+.5
V. I.....	298	1,126	936	18,316	61.46	16.27	+5.3	+3.0	+4.4	+4.2
Va. 4/.....	10,278	43,508	33,419	1,028,665	100.08	23.64	-.3	-.4	+2.1	-.2
Wash. 3/ 4/....	12,434	47,816	34,906	1,937,260	155.80	40.51	+1.2	+5.6	+20.5	+12.8
W. Va. 3/ 4/...	27,129	123,992	85,437	3,306,968	121.90	26.67	-1.4	-1.4	+2.5	-3.9
Wis. 4/.....	11,196	42,633	31,963	1,948,091	174.00	45.69	+.2	+2.8	+5.3	+5.1
Wyo.....	800	3,125	2,412	117,350	146.69	37.55	-1.0	-.6	+3.8	+5.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 4/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 9. 5/ Data for August; data for September not available. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, September 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from August 1963 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		Number of recipients	Amount
					Family	Recipient		
Total...	48,474	274,812	181,950	$8,018,353	$165.42	$29.18	-3.6	-2.5
Ariz.....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Conn.....	1,916	10,291	6,695	231,079	120.60	22.45	-4.7	-27.4
Del.....	249	1,440	972	31,961	128.36	22.20	+4.7	+1.4
Hawaii.....	396	1,993	1,375	60,478	152.72	30.35	-3.9	-6.0
Ill.....	7,832	49,708	34,369	1,924,059	245.67	38.71	-1.4	-2.3
Kans.....	156	844	563	30,162	193.35	35.74	+411.5	+450.7
Md.....	353	2,167	1,478	61,463	174.12	28.36	-12.9	-12.7
Mass.....	532	3,019	1,985	102,529	192.72	33.96	+31.4	+6.6
N. Y.....	12,344	71,728	48,357	2,234,695	181.03	31.16	-3.2	+.9
Okla.....	20	115	79	3,283	(4/)	(4/)	-28.1	-28.4
Oreg.....	263	1,340	989	44,428	168.93	33.16	+27.0	+14.3
Pa.....	11,308	61,053	39,168	1,349,304	119.32	22.10	-10.1	-5.3
R. I.....	515	2,900	1,910	98,477	191.22	33.96	+1.5	+.6
Utah.....	751	4,153	2,856	88,906	118.38	21.41	-4.5	-16.1
Wash.....	762	4,197	2,681	129,541	170.00	30.87	+5.3	+13.6
W. Va.....	11,077	59,864	38,473	1,627,988	146.97	27.19	-2.0	-2.3

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 7. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ No recipients or payments in September 1963. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

of assistance. 3/ No recipients or payments in September 1963. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, September 1963 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total....	3,641	2/ 2,835	2/ 131	1,523	$255,873	$70.28	2/ $180,515	2/$20,587
Ala.....	9	9	0	4	336	(3/)	336	0
Ariz.....	152	152	0	54	7,300	48.03	7,300	0
Calif.....	1,016	925	91	465	90,606	89.18	73,573	17,033
Ill.....	675	(2/)	(2/)	274	54,771	81.14	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	70	70	0	25	2,793	39.90	2,793	0
Kans.....	3	2	1	2	533	(3/)	388	145
La.....	335	322	13	129	20,996	62.67	19,834	1,162
Md.....	243	234	9	84	16,987	69.91	16,352	635
Minn.....	62	51	11	32	4,634	74.74	3,278	1,356
N. Mex.....	73	73	0	27	4,430	60.68	4,430	0
N. C.....	38	38	0	11	1,702	(3/)	1,702	0
Okla.....	222	222	0	98	8,761	39.46	8,761	0
Oreg.....	193	193	0	78	13,043	67.58	13,043	0
Utah.....	192	192	0	78	9,366	48.78	9,366	0
Va.....	58	58	0	17	2,380	41.03	2,380	0
Wash.....	66	66	0	26	3,501	53.05	3,501	0
W. Va.....	44	38	6	44	2,275	(3/)	2,019	256
Wis.....	190	190	0	75	11,459	31.05	11,459	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in Table 7. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 10. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, September 1963 1/

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		August 1963 in--		September 1962 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/...	322,000	754,000	$21,110,000	$65.60	$27.98	-1.7	-1.1	-2.9	+0.1
Ala.	87	87	1,149	13.21	13.21	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	195	717	13,038	66.86	18.18	+10.5	-6.5	+56.2	+20.0
Ariz.	2,136	4,645	123,350	57.75	26.56	-4.1	-5.0	-24.7	-36.9
Ark.	328	1,154	5,122	15.62	4.44	-16.7	-2.8	+15.4	+15.9
Calif.	29,022	66,087	1,869,159	64.40	28.28	-2.6	-3.4	+9.2	+6.6
Colo.	1,308	4,419	51,453	39.34	11.64	-3.1	-6.0	-6.0	-11.9
Conn.	4/ 4,298	4/ 10,937	4/ 290,346	67.55	26.55	+4.6	+4.1	+1.6	-4.6
Del.	1,273	2,350	67,591	53.10	28.76	+1.6	+1.2	+2.2	-7.0
D. C.	569	625	42,004	73.82	67.21	+2.1	+.4	-42.1	-42.8
Fla. 5/	8,600	(6/)	273,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,220	5,008	67,990	30.63	13.58	-5.9	-9.8	-.5	+5.0
Guam 7/	5	5	138	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,082	1,350	68,697	63.49	50.89	-.4	-1.9	+.8	+4.9
Ill.	26,544	54,902	2,129,713	80.23	38.79	-2.6	-.8	-9.8	-11.1
Iowa 5/	3,600	7,900	130,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,901	7,636	190,059	65.51	24.89	-8.9	-7.7	-2.9	+1.6
Ky.	1,538	4,444	64,804	42.14	14.58	-9.1	+2.0	-19.4	-6.2
La.	7,809	8,588	405,436	51.92	47.21	+.1	-.3	+6.4	+4.6
Maine	2,230	8,078	108,276	48.55	13.40	+22.3	+19.7	-3.8	+5.9
Md.	5,020	5,634	360,482	71.81	63.98	-.7	-1.0	+14.4	+16.4
Mass.	7,228	14,804	478,142	66.15	32.30	-3.0	-1.5	+14.5	+13.1
Mich.	27,643	96,132	2,727,225	98.66	28.37	-2.0	-4.1	-12.0	-9.5
Minn.	8,491	23,216	672,491	79.20	28.97	-4.5	-2.8	+7.0	+14.1
Miss.	1,007	1,299	14,903	14.80	11.47	-12.3	-2.0	+2.5	+.9
Mo.	9,216	12,035	611,222	66.32	50.79	-.6	+1.0	-2.1	+14.7
Mont.	1,180	3,553	53,498	45.34	15.06	+3.9	+2.1	+17.3	+22.9
Nebr.	974	3,088	47,132	48.39	15.26	+18.4	-9.0	+16.2	+11.9
Nev.	292	565	16,907	57.90	29.92	-7.2	-3.7	+79.4	+75.0
N. H.	842	2,707	47,780	56.75	17.65	-1.2	+2.9	+20.7	+33.8
N. J. 8/	8,933	29,489	1,099,171	123.05	37.27	-1.3	-1.5	+19.1	+17.6
N. Mex.	512	872	20,547	40.13	23.56	+7.1	+10.6	+17.2	+29.2
N. Y. 9/	35,134	79,691	2,866,721	81.59	35.97	+.4	+5.5	+12.9	+24.8
N. C.	1,639	4,223	46,765	28.53	11.07	+.6	+12.0	-2.1	+8.3
N. Dak.	272	1,018	16,033	58.94	15.75	-1.9	+8.7	+12.9	+25.5
Ohio	29,262	101,267	2,077,927	71.01	20.52	-4.3	-3.4	-24.0	-23.1
Okla.	7,721	(6/)	95,260	12.34	---	---	+.9	---	+7.6
Oreg.	4,291	(6/)	204,646	47.69	---	---	0	---	+20.3
Pa.	37,365	45,228	2,201,585	58.92	48.68	-.7	-1.4	+.2	+.7
P. R.	987	987	7,399	7.50	7.50	-12.3	-16.4	-25.8	-23.9
R. I.	2,486	5,622	133,846	53.84	23.81	-5.3	-18.7	+10.1	+7.5
S. C.	1,428	1,643	39,767	27.85	24.20	+6.4	+.7	-29.1	-13.7
S. Dak.	275	945	8,916	32.42	9.43	-1.8	-14.3	+27.2	+19.9
Tenn.	1,770	5,184	32,576	18.40	6.28	+8.8	-5.6	-16.3	+1.4
Tex. 10/	12,400	(6/)	237,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,293	3,405	80,303	62.11	23.58	-9.3	-11.7	+29.3	+22.7
Vt. 10/	1,000	(6/)	26,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	177	182	5,633	31.82	30.95	+4.6	+4.3	+9.0	+11.6
Va.	2,429	6,208	110,555	45.51	17.81	+11.1	+1.2	+36.2	+15.1
Wash.	6,872	13,628	473,017	68.83	34.71	-13.2	-8.3	-4.6	-1.0
W. Va.	1,266	2,048	46,743	36.92	22.82	-1.0	+4.3	-12.7	+14.5
Wis.	7,351	22,394	609,683	82.94	27.23	+.1	-.8	+5.3	+.7
Wyo.	276	977	18,185	65.89	18.61	+6.0	+5.0	-27.1	-30.2

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 10 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for August; data for September not available. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table II. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, September 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance
Total.....	$33,723,952	$28,201,068	$835,915	$8,408,853	$9,054,016	2/ $8,197,000
Ala.....	913,609	49,826	3,399	60,618	416	7
Alaska 3/.....	20,668	---	---	---	---	4/ 47,734
Ariz.....	25,317	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	821,538	142,597	21,390	183,016	45,801	36,357
Calif.....	3,225,729	5,083,640	164,198	728,951	661,738	92,904
Colo.....	1,049,737	---	4,303	100,519	99,099	83,928
Conn.....	136,752	5/ 1,095,567	10,375	228,011	275,285	(6/)
Del.....	22,639	---	1,699	---	---	---
D. C.....	63,938	---	324	11,455	1,965	335
Fla. 3/.....	1,100,273	46,838	17,870	201,179	54,953	---
Ga.....	607,960	---	6,178	102,283	---	---
Guam 7/.....	1,088	503	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	28,679	206,553	3,198	79,742	100,572	31,900
Idaho.....	51,640	232,571	235	22,271	---	---
Ill.....	2,475,916	1,099,792	77,616	814,494	1,358,959	4/ 686,055
Ind.....	770,368	---	39,298	42,459	191,558	---
Iowa.....	960,542	---	12,575	---	160,761	4/ 8/ 245,000
Kans.....	447,315	---	8,312	84,293	126,892	77,551
Ky. 3/.....	479,267	154,339	12,827	90,258	167,436	---
La.....	1,949,975	90,825	5,807	79,729	12,595	3,981
Maine.....	296,535	92,865	4,488	40,902	41,083	80,441
Md.....	86,912	271,284	3,533	63,847	---	2,032
Mass.....	1,003,966	5/ 4,051,837	1,904	802,333	384,596	196,898
Mich.....	349,778	1,828,748	8,260	129,015	69,344	377,061
Minn.....	2,826,396	---	48,363	43,158	292,452	536,980
Miss.....	119,783	---	---	---	---	---
Mo.....	647,382	---	---	16,384	21,346	7,886
Mont.....	56	---	210	---	50	4/ 332,089
Nebr.....	432,870	---	26,013	67,827	18,518	4/ 43,136
Nev.....	55,019	---	3,304	(9/)	9,678	4/ 188,072
N. H.....	99,212	39,786	5,466	19,248	28,588	(6/)
N. J.....	288,968	5/ 754,388	9,527	219,853	217,052	279,593
N. Mex. 3/.....	219,621	---	7,106	69,844	123,148	9,135
N. Y.....	1,017,600	5/ 8,462,194	83,916	1,823,899	2,164,098	234,469
N. C.....	352,714	---	26,039	245,822	187,269	4/ 121,199
N. Dak.....	122,515	5/ 192,537	940	47,460	29,407	4/ 11,468
Ohio.....	1,566,434	---	35,596	214,438	343,434	4/ 1,166,582
Okla. 3/.....	1,499,472	152,463	31,212	216,540	184,103	(6/)
Oreg.....	134,014	465,463	3,222	155,182	74,961	72,054
Pa.....	568,495	1,612,675	63,063	226,154	357,925	129,789
P. R.....	31,398	75,189	---	---	---	---
R. I.....	94,054	---	1,470	46,675	128,661	4/ 62,410
S. C.....	226,524	107,242	10,031	66,020	19,621	12,232
S. Dak.....	94,600	---	---	---	---	4/ 91,663
Tenn.....	380,748	110,326	3,505	25,832	40,350	---
Tex.....	2,680,723	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	35,805	202,014	3,402	116,444	37,607	890
Vt.....	176,186	28,094	619	9,065	---	---
V. I.....	3,672	1,017	4	99	15	229
Va.....	233,821	---	15,249	78,620	34,424	4/ 20,093
Wash.....	515,421	1,344,719	11,031	408,992	263,340	85,640
W. Va.....	135,992	205,176	5,124	57,790	441,480	9,459
Wis.....	2,241,405	---	32,908	361,950	275,097	216,359
Wyo.....	32,911	(10/)	746	6,182	8,339	37,502

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 5/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $335 in Connecticut, $37,276 in Massachusetts, $9,173 in New Jersey, $47,772 in New York, and $2,328 in North Dakota. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for August; data for September not available. 8/ Partly estimated. 9/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. 10/ No payments made in September 1963.

Table 12. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, September 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance for the aged	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
All States...	$76.86	$61.47	$15.39	$195.80	$81.39	$72.86	$8.53	$75.54	$57.73	$17.81	$31.21	$28.89	$2.32
Ala.	67.85	59.36	8.50	262.24	47.93	45.95	1.99	45.92	41.56	4.36	11.64	11.63	(2/)
Alaska 3/	81.17	66.68	14.49	---	75.94	75.94	---	(4/)	(4/)	---	34.34	34.34	---
Ariz.	61.88	59.98	1.90	---	72.77	72.77	---	67.93	67.93	---	29.03	29.03	---
Ark.	65.01	50.73	14.28	57.78	69.16	58.38	10.79	57.98	37.60	20.37	17.34	15.61	1.73
Calif.	106.38	94.24	12.14	278.51	128.60	115.06	13.55	108.53	88.94	19.59	43.17	41.33	1.84
Colo.	103.45	82.18	21.27	---	84.85	68.11	16.74	76.38	59.12	17.26	37.30	34.79	2.52
Conn.	76.00	59.81	16.19	216.39	97.32	63.75	33.58	67.18	33.56	33.62	40.82	35.46	5.36
Del.	73.10	52.59	20.51	---	76.34	70.51	5.84	72.10	72.10	---	22.15	22.15	---
D. C.	87.53	62.23	25.30	(5/)	73.57	71.81	1.76	77.24	73.37	3.87	32.60	32.49	.11
Fla. 3/	63.22	47.71	15.51	374.70	65.71	58.77	6.93	68.11	54.75	13.36	16.35	15.82	.53
Ga.	54.77	48.17	6.60	---	57.91	55.93	1.98	58.20	54.20	4.01	23.29	23.29	---
Guam 6/	32.54	25.78	6.76	4.26	(4/)	(4/)	---	24.40	24.40	---	13.33	13.33	---
Hawaii 3/	78.25	53.00	25.25	284.51	113.32	73.84	39.48	132.65	63.07	69.58	37.10	29.65	7.45
Idaho	72.13	61.97	10.16	137.37	70.47	68.63	1.84	55.06	46.09	8.97	40.88	40.88	---
Ill.	85.89	45.61	40.28	418.97	93.58	65.40	28.18	97.36	68.03	29.33	42.13	36.89	5.24
Ind.	76.06	43.55	32.52	---	81.43	59.79	21.64	129.23	48.21	81.03	27.46	23.43	4.03
Iowa.	89.73	57.35	32.38	---	100.09	90.06	10.04	82.21	82.21	---	37.19	33.45	3.74
Kans.	91.31	72.88	18.42	---	91.63	76.15	15.48	106.07	86.73	19.35	37.87	33.65	4.22
Ky. 3/	60.50	51.78	8.72	27.58	69.21	63.84	5.36	72.37	62.68	9.69	24.87	22.67	2.20
La.	84.13	69.02	15.11	185.74	81.47	79.41	2.06	57.38	53.04	4.35	22.94	22.81	.13
Maine	80.00	53.51	26.49	256.53	82.07	71.07	11.00	86.34	69.34	17.00	29.76	27.83	1.93
Md.	71.70	62.47	9.23	41.07	77.48	68.65	8.83	77.07	67.72	9.35	32.36	32.36	---
Mass.	87.13	69.15	17.98	171.87	121.34	120.49	.85	140.15	65.93	74.22	46.81	41.90	4.91
Mich.	76.64	69.73	6.91	354.34	79.11	74.19	4.92	99.71	81.21	18.50	36.14	35.59	.55
Minn.	108.27	43.06	65.21	---	110.70	64.02	46.68	60.92	47.37	13.55	48.72	41.93	6.78
Miss.	38.62	37.05	1.57	---	43.34	43.34	---	43.97	43.97	---	8.87	8.87	---
Mo.	65.01	58.84	6.17	---	70.00	70.00	---	67.38	66.26	1.12	23.68	23.47	.20
Mont.	68.06	68.05	.01	---	79.02	78.02	1.00	75.12	75.12	---	33.47	33.46	.01
Nebr.	81.10	47.15	33.95	---	100.53	61.47	39.06	80.76	51.24	29.53	29.88	28.53	1.35
Nev.	89.11	67.63	21.48	---	116.11	96.21	19.90	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	31.67	29.71	1.96
N. H.	100.46	78.76	21.70	88.61	105.62	85.23	20.40	113.73	77.82	35.91	42.79	35.68	7.11
N. J.	79.97	59.88	20.09	175.60	84.49	74.43	10.06	94.43	67.04	27.39	47.23	44.85	2.38
N. Mex. 3/	79.22	59.02	20.20	---	93.14	72.17	20.96	90.24	69.26	20.98	33.85	29.85	4.00
N. Y.	87.58	69.47	18.11	278.58	107.42	81.13	26.29	122.28	69.76	52.53	43.80	38.87	4.93
N. C.	57.45	49.48	7.97	---	63.99	58.92	5.06	67.24	55.97	11.27	23.39	21.68	1.70
N. Dak.	82.58	60.72	21.86	196.87	75.24	63.78	11.46	98.57	61.26	37.31	39.32	34.88	4.43
Ohio.	85.97	67.35	18.61	---	80.59	70.23	10.36	77.96	66.09	11.88	29.73	27.45	2.27
Okla. 3/	94.52	76.58	17.94	157.83	120.09	101.87	18.22	108.66	90.57	18.09	35.00	32.41	2.59
Oreg.	67.75	56.98	10.76	132.57	86.11	77.74	8.37	64.27	43.99	20.28	38.25	35.49	2.76
Pa.	74.29	62.37	11.92	228.04	74.59	71.06	3.53	63.62	52.00	11.62	27.68	26.58	1.10
P. R.	9.37	8.44	.93	38.80	8.31	8.31	---	8.58	8.58	---	3.57	3.57	---
R. I.	84.41	68.91	15.50	---	83.44	68.44	15.00	90.68	73.08	17.60	39.73	33.83	5.90
S. C.	49.14	40.73	8.42	180.24	60.21	54.33	5.88	53.11	45.19	7.91	15.87	15.27	.61
S. Dak.	80.92	68.42	12.50	---	66.02	66.02	---	67.20	67.20	---	34.90	34.90	---
Tenn.	50.67	42.62	8.05	58.90	51.82	50.32	1.50	50.29	48.19	2.10	18.56	18.04	.51
Tex.	70.41	58.60	11.82	---	69.04	69.04	---	57.44	57.44	---	18.14	18.14	---
Utah.	64.01	57.28	6.73	115.11	77.37	58.36	19.01	65.43	40.40	25.03	32.39	30.30	2.08
Vt.	81.94	49.44	32.50	384.85	66.38	60.80	5.58	69.66	60.15	9.51	30.70	30.70	---
V. I.	38.62	30.99	7.63	6.87	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	33.33	32.31	1.02	16.27	16.25	.01
Va.	61.50	44.28	17.22	---	69.42	56.14	13.27	66.39	54.33	12.07	23.64	22.85	.79
Wash.	79.47	64.38	15.09	139.78	88.52	71.60	16.92	56.99	33.80	23.20	40.51	35.01	5.51
W. Va.	46.80	37.92	8.88	27.98	47.52	41.57	5.95	49.03	40.19	8.84	26.67	23.11	3.56
Wis.	106.96	33.16	73.80	---	90.00	50.54	39.46	106.18	39.93	66.25	45.69	39.24	6.45
Wyo.	81.58	68.90	12.68	(5/)	85.54	71.72	13.81	79.97	69.35	10.62	37.55	34.88	2.67

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Less than 1 cent. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under the combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 5/ No payments made in September. 6/ Data for August; data for September not available. 7/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Benefits

Summary Data for September 1963

Current Month Data

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in September 1963: Number	Benefits awarded in September 1963: Average amount	Benefits in current-payment status, end of September 1963: Number	Benefits in current-payment status, end of September 1963: Monthly rate (in thousands)	Benefits in current-payment status, end of September 1963: Average amount	Amount of benefits paid 1/ in September 1963 (in thousands)
Total, OASI and DI	303,678	---	---	---	---	$1,297,930
Total, OASI	269,253	---	---	---	---	1,196,804
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	220,208	---	18,872,973	$1,247,005	---	1,281,230
Monthly benefits, OASI	185,783	---	17,458,242	1,156,128	---	1,180,103
Monthly benefits, DI	34,425	---	1,414,731	90,878	---	101,127
Old-age (retired-worker)	93,200	$79.47	10,185,523	782,343	$76.81	791,160
Disability (disabled-worker)	17,052	94.91	806,597	72,974	90.47	80,739
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	32,273	38.62	2,741,325	108,094	39.43	110,923
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	27,317	39.42	2,577,261	102,805	39.89	104,850
Wife's or husband's (DI)	4,956	34.17	164,064	5,289	32.24	6,073
Widow's or widower's	21,773	71.92	1,978,176	131,816	66.64	136,892
Parent's	316	79.91	36,935	2,543	68.86	2,801
Child's (OASI and DI)	46,631	---	2,661,040	121,618	---	129,430
Child's (OASI--total)	34,214	---	2,216,970	109,004	---	115,115
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	9,448	28.43	418,235	11,596	27.73	12,271
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	24,766	53.23	1,798,735	97,408	54.15	102,844
Child's (DI)	12,417	28.49	444,070	12,615	28.41	14,315
Mother's	8,963	60.82	463,377	27,616	59.60	29,285
Lump-sum death payments	83,470	3/213.93	---	---	---	16,700

Comparative Data

Item	September 1963	August 1963	September 1962
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	18,872,973	18,790,472	17,758,276
Total, OASI	17,458,242	17,392,289	16,547,107
Total, DI	1,414,731	1,398,183	1,211,169
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,297,930	$1,296,849	$1,218,272
Total, OASI	1,196,804	1,196,212	1,125,464
Total, DI	101,127	100,638	92,808
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	93,200	96,112	114,827
In current-payment status, end of month	10,185,523	10,143,769	9,597,934
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$79.47	$80.62	$78.14
In current-payment status, end of month	76.81	76.79	76.16
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	17,052	18,412	19,039
In current-payment status, end of month	806,597	799,880	708,544
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$94.91	$94.94	$93.17
In current-payment status, end of month	90.47	90.42	89.84
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	14,789,000	14,730,000	13,973,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	13,016,000	12,959,000	12,350,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$18,960	$19,205	$19,235
DI	2,364	2,388	2,492

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump sum per worker; 78,065 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Index

WELFARE in REVIEW Volume I
July-December 1963

SUBJECTS OF ARTICLES AND NOTES:

Aged:
  developments in medical care under MAA and OAA, Aug p.16
  financial need and old-age assistance, Dec p.1
  income level and trends, Dec p.7
  "The Last Refuge" (booknote), Oct p.21
Aid to families with dependent children:
  historical review, 1936-62, Nov p.1
  nationwide eligibility review:
    method, July p.6
    findings, Oct p.1
Career opportunities in research, WA (note), Nov p.38
Child abuse, medical reporting of (note), Sept p.29
Child welfare services, 1962, July p.10
Children's Bureau publications, popular titles (note), Aug p.42
Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, projects on dependency, Dec p.12
Cuban Refugee Program, Sept. p.1
Day care services program, July p.3
Dependency, research projects supported by WA program, Dec p.12
Educational leave, public assistance personnel (note), Sept p.29
Income, older persons, Dec p.7
Juvenile delinquency:
  and crime, study projects (note), Nov p.15
  institutions for delinquent children (note) Dec p.17
  related social and economic trends, Oct p.12
"The Last Refuge" (booknote), Oct p.21
Maternal and Child Health and Mental Health Planning Amendments of 1963, Nov p.16
Medical assistance for the aged, developments as of March 1963, Aug p.16
Old-age assistance:
  medical care provisions, Aug p.16
  relation to financial needs, Dec p.1
Personnel, public assistance:
  educational leave (note), Sept p.29
  statistical analysis of, 1962, Sept p.21
Public Welfare Amendments of 1962
  establishment of three programs authorized by, July p.3
  State action on public assistance provisions, Aug p.1
Research career opportunities, WA (note), Nov p.38
Research expenditures, national trends, 1953-62 (note), Nov p.21
Research grants program, WA, projects on dependency, Dec p.12
Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, July p.3
Welfare Administration, organization and functions, July p.1
Welfare programs activated by supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, July p.3

PROGRAM AND OPERATING STATISTICS (TABLES)

1. Numbers of public assistance recipients and amounts of payments. The following tables appear in every issue. Data for a particular month may be found in the issue dated 3 months later (thus July data appear in the October issue).
   a. Number of recipients in each of the public assistance programs (for current month and each of the 12 previous months)
   b. Amount of public assistance payments in each program (for current month and each of the 12 previous months)
   c. Old-age assistance: recipients and payments to recipients, by State
   d. Medical assistance for the aged: recipients and payments for recipients, by State
   e. Aid to the blind: recipients and payments to recipients, by State
   f. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: recipients and payments to recipients, by State
   g. Aid to families with dependent children: recipients and payments to recipients, by State
   h. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: recipients and payments to recipients, by State
   i. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: recipients and payments for foster care, by State
   j. General assistance: recipients and payments to recipients, by State
   k. Amount of vendor payments for recipients of public assistance, by program and State
   l. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State
2. Proportion of population receiving assistance (recipient rates) by State, June 1963, Oct p.37.
3. Data on child welfare services, July p.37:
   a. Children serviced by public and voluntary child welfare programs, March 31, 1962
   b. Expenditures of State and local public welfare agencies for child welfare services: amount and percentage distribution by purpose of expenditure, by State, fiscal year 1962
   c. Employees in the public child welfare programs: number, by type of position, by State, June 1962
   d. Children for whom adoption petitions were granted: number and percentage distribution by relationship of petitioner to child, by State, 1961
4. Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits:
   a. Monthly summary data. Appears every issue. Data for a particular month may be found in the issue dated 3 months later (thus July data appear in the October issue).
   b. Fiscal year 1963 summary data, Oct p.46.